THE FLOWER GARDEN

And Compleat

VINEYARD.

IN TWO PARTS.

The First, shewing how Flowers are to be ordered, the time of Flowering, taking of them up, and of planting them. And how they are increased by Layers, Offsets, Slips, Cuttings, Seeds, *&c.* With other necessary Observations relating to a *Flower-Garden.*

The Second, An excellent way for the planting of Vines, according to the ways in *France*, *Germany*, *&c.* and long practised in *England*; setting forth all the Circumstances necessary for the planting of a Vineyard; With the election of the Soil, the scituation thereof, the best way for the planting, *&c.* Also the fashion of the *Wine-presses*, *&c.* and how to advance our *English Wines.*

Both by *William Hughes.*

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TO THE
READER.

ALmighty God, the only first Being, the Maker and Disposer of all things, made the World out of nothing, and hath ever since (as at this time) governed the same, who also made Man of the Dust of the Earth, and put him in an undoubtedly pleasant Garden; but he, by reason of his Disobedience, being turned forth, it is impossible for us, his Posterity, ever to attain unto the like here below: yet doubtless, by Industry and Pains taking in that lovely, honest, and delightful Recreation of Planting, we may gain some little glimmering of that lost Splendour, although with much

difficulty; and the more, by reaſon of that apparent variation in nature, all elementary Bodies never ſtanding at a Stay, but are ever increaſing or decreaſing, the Sun cauſing Day and Night, Summer and Winter, &c. whoſe preſence and nearer approach, doth, as it were, revive and bring to life many beautiful Vegetables, and in whoſe abſence they mourn, wither, languiſh, and decay, new Varieties being every Year brought to Light. So wonderful indeed are the Works of Nature, that the leaſt Graſs doth not only deſerve our Contemplation, but Admiration, as not able to trace its Foot-ſteps to its firſt nothing: much more admirable then are the various beautiful Flowers, and ever greens (far ſurpaſſing all Art) in a good and well ordered Garden; which are already reconciled to this our colder Climate, and doubtleſs many more in time will be, eſpecially if thoſe Learned of the Royal Society, *whoſe Fancies run this way, would*

would be pleaſed to imploy their further Endeavours herein.

Now concerning this practical Diſcourſe of Flowers, it might have been drawn out to the Young Gardeners Vade Mecum, *had not the unexpected haſting of it to the Preſs prevented, which alſo cauſed many Miſtakes, which I have not only endeavoured to amend, but alſo have added ſomething to this ſecond Impreſſion, becauſe of the more than ordinary acceptance the firſt found (which in three months time were all ſold, notwithſtanding the homely dreſs it appeared in) nor do I intend this firſt Part to Floweriſts, Gardeners, or others, who have Experience in this Recreation, though to them alſo it may be uſeful, but chiefly for more plain and ordinary Country-men and Women, as a perpetual Almanack or Remembrancer of them, when and which way moſt of their Flowers are to be ordered, al-*

though not the full Circumſtance of doing every Particular thereunto belonging; and the rather I commend it to ſuch, becauſe for the want of theſe or the like Inſtructions, many opportunities I find are let ſlip, of taking up, removing, planting, &c. *which cannot be recall'd: beſides, the Price hereof is ſmall, and therefore within the moſt ordinary reach, which larger Books are not.*

I am ſure this will hurt none, neither is there any but know that Books have their errours and fate as well as their Authors, and therefore I hope will offend none; but many there be in the World, as one ſaith (and I find it to be true) that carp and cenſure, becauſe mala mens malus animus, *an evil mind in it ſelf, is an evil mind to all others; but as for men indued with more ſobriety, I know where there is ſeveral conſtructions may be made, they will take the moſt favourable, and not make more thereof than is meant, nor eſpie*

more

more in others than consequently may be perceived in themselves; So that were I able to gratifie such, it would be the highest ambition of their most humble Servant,

W. Hughes.

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THE

THE FLOWER-GARDEN Epitomiz'd.

WHoſoever they are that intend a Flower-Garden, ought to have either a Nurſery, or elſe ſome convenient place in the Kitchen-Garden, both for the making of hot Beds, whereon to raiſe tender Plants (by Seeds) that will not endure the Winter; as alſo to have other neceſſary Beds therein of good Earth, fit to ſow ſuch Seed on that requires not ſo great a heat as the other; which Seedlings when they are grown up, may be immediately removed into the Flower-Garden, or elſe ſet in ſome order in the ſame place, or on a fitting Bed in that Garden, to remain until ſuch time they bear Flowers; and then thoſe which are double, and ſuch other as are acceptable, may be tranſplanted into ſuch places

of the Flower-Garden as you ſee convenient; and the reſt may be caſt away as little worth.

And there ought always to be kept in a readineſs for this purpoſe, ſeveral ſorts of good Dung, every ſort by it ſelf, mixing Lime with ſome of it; ſo that after it hath continued a while and is putrified, and that it will molder and crumble into ſmall Particles in ſifting, it may be then applied with Diſcretion, according to the nature of the Ground and quality of the Flowers.

If the Ground be naturally cold, as Clay ground for the moſt part is, or moiſt, as Fenny-ground uſually is, then Pigeons, Hens, or Horſe-Dung is the beſt; If it be naturally hot ground, Hogs-Dung well rotted is good; and indeed for almoſt all Flowers and tender Plants, Sheeps Dung mingled with earth well rotted together, is good, it being finely fitted; or elſe in ſome reſpects, very good Mold alone is uſed; but eſpecially for the raiſing of choice Flowers by Seed, the Earth of Willows is the beſt.

The laſt mentioned ſorts of Dung are alſo very good to be ſteeped in Water; for to water Seeds and tender Plants, for the bringing

bringing them up to a reaſonable ſtrength; and alſo it is very good for to water young Layers withal, provided the ſeaſon be not too very hot.

Of a Hot Bed.

A Hot Bed ought to be made of Horſe-dung, with ſome Straw or Hay amongſt it newly taken from the Stable, and laid of what breadth and length you think that you ſhall have occaſion for to make uſe of; it may be laid a Yard or four Foot thick or more, binding it about with Hay or Straw-bands, to keep it handſomly up together, then lay fine rank ſifted Mold on it, four Inches or about five Fingers breadth in depth; then arch or roof it over with Hoops or Sticks ſo as to bear up your Tilt, Mats, Straw, or what elſe you intend to cover it with; and being cloſe covered, let it remain for the ſpace of four or five days until the violent heat be a little over, and then give it ſome Air, and ſow your Seeds thereon, endeavouring afterwards, as nigh as you can, to keep it in a temperate heat, and when your Seedlings are green, air them at convenient times, when Winds, and Cold, or great ſtore of Wet will not

much offend them, uſing beſides Mats, alſo to cover them with Cup Glaſſes, or Caſements, as well when they are planted on the ſecond Bed (as now at the firſt) at all ſuch times as are neceſſary, or elſe if ſuch diligence be not uſed you run the hazard of loſing many hopeful Plants.

As your Plants grow ſtrong, either remove them to another Bed leſs hot, or elſe plant them in good earth, here and there in your Garden, as you ſee good, watering them at all ſeaſonable times required.

Flowers which are raiſed by Seeds from an Hot Bed, are,

Africanes.	*Bind-weed.*
Amaranthus.	*Marvile of Peru*, &c.

There are other choice Seeds ſown on hot Beds, ſome of which more properly belong to the Kitchen-Garden, as *Melons*, *Gourds*, *Cucumbers*, *early Lettice*, &c.

Nerſtertians, flower in *September*, and are raiſed from Seed ſown on a hot bed in *March*, and when the Plants are pretty ſtrong, and the heat of the firſt Bed faileth, they are to be removed with ſome of the ſame mold about

about the Root, to a ſecond hot bed; and in *May* removed from thence into good Ground, and where they may be moſt in the Sun, till they flower and bear Seed.

Bind-weed, the greater kind flowereth in *September*; and they are every year raiſed by ſowing the Seed on a hot bed, and afterwards re-planted in ſuch order as other nice Plants are.

Amaranthus or *Flower-gentle*, do moſt commonly flower in *Auguſt* or *September*, and they are raiſed from Seed which ought to be ſown on a hot bed in *March*, and to have them forwardly to bear good Seed; when the heat of the firſt Bed faileth, being now pretty well grown up, remove them with the mold about the Root altogether to another Bed, and then again in *May* tranſplant them into ſuch places (the earth being made very good) that lie to the Sun, where they may ſtand all the Summer to flower and ſeed.

Africanes, or *French Marigolds*, flower in *Auguſt* or *September*, and are raiſed by Seed ſown on a hot bed in the end of *March* or the beginning of *April*, and when the Plants are grown up almoſt a foot, or at leaſt when they are reaſonable ſtrong,

they may be removed into the Garden in good Earth in the out borders, where they may have room, and ſtand in the Sun to flower and ſeed.

Marvile of *Peru* do commonly flower from *July* until cold Mornings check them; they are raiſed of Seeds which are to be ſet in the Month of *April* in a hot bed, and afterwards removed into the Garden, where they may have the moſt benefit of the Sun, and ſo will they flower the ſooner; but if they bear not Seed the firſt year, then cover them from the cold in Winter, and the next Summer they will be forwardly Plants for Seed; or the Roots may be taken up at the beginning of Winter, and dried, and kept in a box of Wool, and being ſet in good mould again in *March*, they will then proſper.

Of Plants and Flowers raiſed of Seeds which are not ſown on hot Beds.

FIrſt, *Sweet-Marjerom*, and *Sweet-Baſſil*, although they bear no beautiful Flowers, yet for their odoriferous Scent may properly here be added, becauſe they are often put into Noſe-gays, Sweet-waters, Perfumes,

fumes, &c. Red-ſattin flower, Snails and Catterpillers (Flowers ſo called) everlaſting Peaſe, ſcarlet Beans, Lupines, Candy-Tufts, Love-Apples, Stramonium, or Thorn-Apples, Nigella, or Fennel flowers, Herb-mullen, Indian-creſſes or yellow Larks-heels, Larks-heels or Larks-ſpurs, Corn-flower, Thiſtles, Fox-gloves, Tode-flax, or wild flax, Snap Dragons, Colombines, double Holyoaks or Garden-Mallows: theſe are Flowers raiſed every ſecond Year at the leaſt, of which in order as followeth.

Sweet-Marjerom is raiſed of Seed, it being every year ſowed in *April*, upon good and fine mould, by reaſon it is often put in Noſe-gays, the pleaſant Scent thereof much comforting the Brain.

Sweet Baſſil is raiſed from Seed ſown in *April*, in very good ſifted earth, and is commonly uſed for thoſe Intents and Purpoſes as *Sweet-Marjerom* is.

Red-Sattin-Flower, or *French-Honey-Suckles*, flower in *June* and *July*, and they are raiſed from Seed, being ſown in *April*; but for the moſt part they flower not till the ſecond year after they are ſown, and then the Seed ought to be preſerved for increaſe.

Snails and *Caterpillers* (ſo called from the ſimilitude they have with thoſe Animals) are all the ſorts raiſed from Seed ſowed in *April*, which muſt be ſupported when they are grown; they cannot properly be called Flowers, but they have very pretty heads.

Everlaſting Peaſe, ſo called becauſe the Root continueth long; and they are called *Peaſe* becauſe the Grain is much like unto *Peaſe*; they are raiſed of Seed ſowed in *March*, which for the moſt part it is two or three years before it beareth Flowers and Grain, and ought to be ſupported when it is grown up, the branches thereof dying every year in Winter.

Scarlet-Beans, or *Scarlet-Kidney-Beans*, are raiſed every year of Seed, being ſet in good Ground where the Sun hath reflexion in the Month of *April*, they will climb up Buſhes or Sticks ſet for that purpoſe, or being ſpread and faſtened up to a Wall, their *Scarlet Flowers* make a pretty ſhow, for they have more or leſs Bloſſoms growing on them for ſeveral Months.

Lupines, all the ſorts of them, are every Year raiſed from the Seed, being ſet in good mould in *March* or *April*, according as the Seaſon happeneth to fall out, for which

which your own Reaſon may beſt inſtruct you.

Candy-Tufts, flower in or near the month of *July*, and are raiſed every Year from the Seed, being ſowed in *April*.

Apples of Love are planted, not for any Flower they bear, but for the rarity of them; they are raiſed of Seed, which ought to be ſowed in rank and fine Earth in *April*; and being carefully watred afterwards the fruit will be ripe about *September*.

Stramonium or *Thorn-apples*, are every year raiſed from Seed, either by the ſame which falleth from the Fruit when they are full ripe, in the ſame place where they grew, or elſe the Seed may be gathered when it is black, and full ripe, and kept until *March* or *April*, and then ſowed in good and rank Earth in the Sun; but the beſt time, in my Opinion, is to ſow it in *September* or *October*, and then it will yield good Seed the Summer following: this Plant is made much uſe of in Chirurgery.

Nigella, or *Fennel-flower*, doth commonly bole or begin to flower and ſeed in *June* or *July*, and they are raiſed from Seed, being ſown in *March* or *April*; but I have ſeen them grow again by the Seeds that

have fallen from them in the ſame place.

Herb-mullen, all the kinds thereof do flower in *May* or *June*, and they are for the moſt part raiſed by Seed: being ſowed at the time as other Seeds are, they uſually bring forth Flowers the ſecond year; yet the Roots of ſome of them continue two or three years, or more.

Indian-Creſſes, or yellow *Larks-heel*, flouriſh much in *July*, and are flouriſhing more or leſs from that time until cold Mornings come to nip them: they are raiſed of Seeds which muſt be ſown in very good mould in *April*; and it is neceſſary to be very cautious of having good ripe Seed, for that is a main Property in raiſing any ſort of Plant or Flower; for if the Seed be not good you may very well fail of your expectation.

Larks-heels, or *Larks-ſpurs*, do flower about the end of *June*, *July*, or *Auguſt*, and they are raiſed of Seeds, which may be ſown as other Seeds, in *March*, or in the beginning of *April*; but the Seed that falleth from them will come up in the ſame place the next Spring; or if you pleaſe you may ſow ſome of the Seed as ſoon as it is ripe, defending it a little from the Froſts

in

in Winter, and then they will be forwardly, and bring forth good Seed the *Autumn* following.

Corn-flower, or *Blew-bottles*, there are of theſe Flowers many different Colours, the moſt of which flower in *June* or *July*, the reſt in *Auguſt*; they are raiſed from Seed, being ſowed about *September*, and it will be ripe to gather again towards the latter end of *Auguſt* the next Year.

Fox-Gloves, the moſt part of them flower in *June* and *July*, the reſt in *Auguſt*: they are raiſed of Seed, which ought to be ſown in good fine Earth in *April*, and then in *September* they may be removed and ſet in more handſome order; they flower not until the ſecond year.

Wild and *Toad-flax*, of all ſorts, flower in *July* and *Auguſt*, and the Seed is ripe about *September*, and it muſt quickly after that time be ſowed again in ſuch ground, and in ſuch a manner as other Seeds are.

Snap-dragons flower in *May*, *June*, and *July*, and are raiſed from Seeds being ſowed in good and fine Earth as other Seeds are, they bear Flowers the ſecond year, and the Seed is uſually ripe in *Auguſt*; they may alſo be raiſed by ſetting the ſlips in *May* or *June*.

Colom-

Colombines flower about the latter end of *May*, and are commonly raiſed by ſowing the Seed in good and fine Earth in *April*, which in two years ſpace will bring forth Flowers; and then the beſt may be choſen and removed into places convenient, where they may ſtand three or four Year; and in the *interim* you ought to provide more to ſupply their room, caſting the old away as little worth.

Double hollioaks, or *Garden-mallows*, flower in *Auguſt* and *September*, and they are moſt commonly raiſed by Seed, which may be ſown in *April*, and then they will bear Flowers the ſecond year, which in *October* the beſt may be made choice of, and removed into the Flower-Garden, where they may ſtand ſome conſiderable time, for they laſt many years.

Double Poppies flower for the moſt part in *June*, and are raiſed from the Seed, from which it beareth great ſtore incloſed in a head, which may be gather'd when full ripe, and the Seeds ſown as other Seeds are quickly after; or elſe it may be ſowed in *March* or *April* following; but it will grow again for ſeveral years together by the ſame Seed that falleth down in the place where they

they grew, for they are very apt to prosper.

There may besides these many other Flowers be raised from the Seed, the most part of which are of longer than a Year or two Years continuance: as,

Anemonies,
Asphodels,
Aricula's,
Bears-ears,
Bell-flowers.
Bulbous Violets,
Cardinals flower,
Carnations,
Cistis,
Cowslips,
Crocusses,
Crown-Imperials,
Cyclamen,
Daffodils,
Dasies, some few,
Flower-de-luces,
Flowers of Bristol,
Flowers of the Sun,
Fraxinella's,
Fritillaries,
Gilliflowers,
Hellebores,
Hepatica,
Honey Suckles,
Jacinths,
Lady-Smocks,
Liver-wort,
Lychnis Calcedonica,
Meddow-Saffron,
Meddow-Sweet,
Mizerious,
Moly,
Narcissus,
Night shade,
Oxlips,
Pæones,
Pinks,
Primroses,
Rosemary of Spanish-Saffron, (*seed,*

Sow-

Sow-bread,	*Sweet-Williams*,
Spaniſh-broom,	*Sweet-Johns*,
Star-flowers,	*Tree Night-ſhade*,
Strawberry-tree,	*Tulips*,
Sun-flowers,	*Winter Cherries*, &c.

All theſe Flowers or Plants may poſſibly be raiſed from Seed, but becauſe the moſt part of them are more properly and better raiſed, either from Off-ſets, Layers, Slips, Cuttings, *&c.* we will, in treating thereof, mention them particularly as they are beſt raiſed and increaſed.

Anemones, or *Emanies* as ſome call them, flower in *March*, *April*, and *May*, according as the Seaſon of the year happeneth to be more hot or cold, and as the Roots were ſooner or later ſet: the choiceſt of theſe *Anemones* muſt be ſet in very good ſifted Mould, in ſome place that is not too much in the Sun, in the Month of *September*: all thoſe which have broad Leaves may be ſet three Fingers deep.

Anemonies with narrow leaves, flower about the ſame time as the other do, *i.e.* in *March*, *April*, or *May*; they muſt be planted in very good Earth as the former were in the month *Octob.* which is a month later than

than the other; and if you desire to have some flower very late, then keep of the worser sort out of the ground until *February*, and then plant them in some good Earth in a shady place: some do put Willow Earth to each Root, the Root having been steeped some time before in warm water.

If the *Anemonies* of all sorts like their Ground and prosper well; that is, having good Flowers, and large Stalks, they may then stand the longer e're they be taken up, as till *June* or *July*; but if they seem but weakly Plants take them up sooner; however, when the leaves become yellow and withered, it is time to take them up, in which operation great care must be taken that you break them not, for if you do, they prosper not so well when they are set again.

They may be kept in Sand a months time after they are taken up, and then put them in Papers, writing the names thereon, and so keep them in a dry and cool place until you set them again: great variety of these Flowers are raised from Seed; which Seed ought to be chosen from the best and strongest Flowers, which is in or near unto *May*; this Seed must be gathered still as the Down riseth, or else it is lost by the wind; it may be

be ſeparated from the Down by rubbing it in dry ſand; this Seed may be ſowed from the middle to the latter end of *Auguſt*, in rich and very fine Earth very thick, either in Beds or in Boxes half a Finger depth, and when they appear above ground, you may then ſift a little more light Earth on them, watering them a little at the firſt Sowings, and in Winter to defend them from the Cold, you muſt cover them with ſtraw Mats, *&c.* borne hollow that it touch them not, and in *Auguſt* following they may be taken up and planted again in order, where they may remain until they flower, which will be in three or four years at the furtheſt, and then you may diſpoſe them in your Gardens as you ſee good.

Aſphodils, the moſt part of them flower in *May* and *June*; they are increaſed by taking them up once in two or three years, and parting the Root when the Stalk is dry, and then quickly planting them orderly again.

Lilly-Aſphodils and *Spider-worts* flower in *May* and *June*; they are increaſed by taking them up once in two or three years, and parting the Roots; they will grow in any indifferent Ground: *Auguſt* is the beſt time to tranſplant them. *Au-*

Auricula's or *Bears-Ears* flower in *April* or *May*, and it may poſſibly ſo fall, that ſome of them may flower again about *Auguſt*; they muſt be planted in rich Soil: they are increaſed by taking them up towards the latter end of *Auguſt* and parting the Roots, planting them preſently again in very good and fine ſifted Earth, or Earth of Willow, in a place that is ſomewhat ſhaded, and at a pretty good diſtance from each other, that they have room to ſpread; once in two years they may be taken up, that ſo the Ground where they grew may be amended: variety of theſe Flowers are raiſed from Seed with much trouble.

Bears-Ears, ſee *Auricula*.

Bell-Flower or *Satirious* flower about the middle of *May*; many of them grow wild, and may be digged up and planted in Gardens in *June* or *July*, in a ſhady and barren place (not in fat Earth) watering them a little: they are increaſed by parting the Roots, or by the Seed ſowed ſoon after it is ripe.

Bulbous Violets flower from *February* until *May*, being increaſed by Off-ſets, and may be

be taken up and kept until *August* or *September* before you ſet them again.

Cardinals-flower is but a tender Plant; they flower from the beginning of *June* till *August*, and may be increaſed by parting the Roots about *September*, being ſet in very good Earth, and carefully defended from the nipping cold of the Winter, or elſe it will not indure long with us.

Carnations or *Gilliflowers*, red and white, ſcarlet and white, purple and white, of each of theſe there is many and great Varieties: they flower in *July* and *Auguſt*, and are increaſed by Layers, or raiſed from Seed, it being preſerved from the ſtrongeſt of them, and carefully looked unto in *Autumn*, or elſe it will be loſt with the Wind.

In the Month of *April* theſe Seeds may be ſown very thin after Rain, on a Bed of good freſh Earth: and if the time prove dry afterwards, then water them a little, and when they are pretty well grown up, chuſe a wet time if you can to remove them, and ſo plant them again in rows where they may ſtand in the Eaſt Sun; and it may be the next year they may bear Flowers, and then you will perceive which are double to be

be eſteemed, and which are ſingle to be rejected and caſt away. And if you place them in Pots then freſh Earth is to be choſen; and obſerve as well in watering theſe as moſt other Flowers or Plants that require it, to water them in the Morning until the latter end of *April*, or thereabouts, whilſt the Weather is indifferently cool; and afterwards, when the Weather is hot, it is beſt to water them in the Evening: and if you ſuſpect that your Pots receive too much wet by Rain, then lay them down upon one ſide to prevent it.

Ciſtus, they flower in *June* or *July*, and are raiſed from Seed being ſowed in very good rich Earth, towards the latter end of *February*; or they are increaſed by new Plants taken from the old Tree, and planted in good Earth, and carefully looked unto: the Seed is uſually ready to be gathered in *Auguſt* or beginning of *September*, which muſt be diligently looked to or elſe is apt to be all loſt.

Cowſlips and *Oxlips* flower from *March* until *May*, and ſome of them continue long in Flower, and they are increaſed by parting the Roots as Primroſes are, yet they may alſo be raiſed by ſeed; if that which be

be good be choſen and ſowed in very good Earth in *September*, then the effects thereof may be ſeen the Spring following.

Crocuſſes, of which there is many ſorts; thoſe of the Spring flower in *February* and *March*, and are increaſed rather by the Root then by ſeed; they are very apt to grow although it be but ordinary ground, and they may be taken up when the leaves are withered and kept dry until *October*, and then planted again.

Crocuſſes Autumnal, or *Crocuſſes* that flower in *September* or *October*, are moſt properly increaſed by the Roots which are very apt to grow and increaſe, and when the Fibres are withered they may then be taken up and kept dry until about *Auguſt*, and then planted again. And if they ſtand more then one year they increaſe very much the more.

Theſe Flowers may be raiſed of Seed if they be choſen ripe and good, and ſowed in very fine Earth, and once in two years removed in or about *July*, and ſet in good order, provided the ground be very right and good, ſo that they may there remain until they bear Flowers.

Crown Imperial, flowereth in *March* or *April*, and are increaſed by the off-ſets, that you may have from the greater Roots being taken up in *June*, when the ſtalks are dry, and planted again in *Auguſt*.

Cyclamen or *Sow-bread* (the Herb ſo called) that which is called the ſpring *Cyclamen* flowereth in *April* or *May*, the Summer ſoyl: *Cyclamen* flowereth in *June* or *July*, and the Autumn *Cyclamen* flowereth in *Auguſt* and *September*; They are not often moved, but the beſt time to tranſplant them is in *June* and *July*; they are raiſed by ſowing the ſeeds ſoon after they are ripe, in light and good Earth, covering them from the Froſt the firſt Winter, and when they are two years old they may be tranſplanted.

There is ſeveral ſorts of *Daffodils*; thoſe that bear only one Flower ought to be taken up every other year in *June* or *July*, keeping only the principal Roots dry until *September*; and then ſet them again, they flower in *March* and *April*.

Ruſh Daffodils flower in *April*.

Baſtard Duffodils flower in *March*; and if any will ſow the Seed of *Daffodils* let them ſow it in *September*, and let it remain three or four years, and then in *June* take up the young

young Plants and plant them presently in rows in good Earth.

The Seed of the *Sea Daffodils* being sown, may stand ten years unremoved.

Daffodils that have several Flowers on one Stalk, do flower in *April* and *May*, and are for the most part increased by Off-sets, nor are they to be often taken up because they endure well the cold.

Dasies flower in *April*, and are increased by parting the Root, and setting them abroad where they may not be too much in the Sun either Spring or Fall; and being watred a little they seldom fail growing.

Flower-de-luces flower, one kind or other of them, from *April* until *July*, before they have all done, and as soon as the Leaves are dryed down they may be taken up and kept dry until *August*, or at the furthest, *September*, and then order them in all Respects as Tulips are; but there is some of these which may remain in the ground without removing several years; they may also be raised by the Seed.

Flag-flower-de-luces flower in and near the Month of *May*, and may remain several years in the Ground, but the best time to transplant them is in or near *September*,

and

and are increaſed by parting the Roots.

Dwarf-flower-de-luces do commonly flower in *April*, *May*, or *June*, accordingly as the ſeaſon, Ground, and place where they are planted happeneth to be, (which alſo cauſeth much difference in the late or early flowering of other Flowers) they increaſe by parting the Roots, and they will grow almoſt in any Ground, and may be removed and planted in *September*.

Flower of *Briſtol*, *Champion*, or *Non-ſuch*, do flower from *June* or *July*, and ſo they remain flowering more or leſs of them until *September*: the *Champions* are increaſed by taking ſlips from the old Root, and planting them in *Auguſt* or *September*, which you muſt do every year: *Non-ſuch* are increaſed by taking the young Plants which come up in *March* from the old Root, and planting them in Ground that is not too hot or rank.

Flowers of the *Sun* do commonly flower *Auguſt* or *September*; and are yearly raiſed of ſeed ſown in good rank mold where they may have the benefit of the Sun in *April*, and the ſeed is ripe in Autumn; this ſhould have been mentioned before but that it was forgotten.

Fra-

Fraxinella's flower in *June* and *July*, and is encreaſed by taking of new plants from the old Roots in *March*, which will indure long without moving; the ſeed is ripe in *Auguſt*, and muſt be very diligently and timely looked for, or elſe it willbe loſt, theſe may alſo be raiſed from the ſeed ſown in *February* in very good Earth.

Fritillaries Flower from the latter end of *March* until *May*, and are increaſed by the Root which muſt be taken up in *July* and planted again in *Auguſt*, they are alſo raiſed from ſeed.

Gilliflowers either *Wall-flowers* or Winter *Gilliflowers* do flower in *March*, *April* and *May*, and they are increaſed by ſlips being ſet in *March*, on a Bank under ſome South-wall to defend them from cold in Winter.

Stock-Gilliflowers do uſually Flower in *April*, and ſome of them continue part of the Summer; they are for the moſt part raiſed from ſeed, it being ſowed in *April*, which is the beſt time, it muſt be ſowed on a Bed of good and fine Earth very thin, and when they are grown up a Fingers length or more, then in the moſt rainy time you can meet with remove them, and preſently plant them

again

again on the ſame Bed, or of ſome other at a reaſonable diſtance; and when they have remained ſo planted a while longer, then take them up the ſecond time, and plant them orderly abroad, ſo that they may be well rooted before cold weather, that they may the better indure the Winter; there are ſometimes double ones happen of thoſe which are ſowed: but the moſt part of them which are double are raiſed from ſlips taken from old plants which are double, which muſt be ſhaded and watered for a time after they are planted.

Queens Gilliflowers, or *cloſe-Siences*, as ſome call them, are in flower in *May*, *June* and *July*; they are raiſed from the ſlips or branches thereof, they ought to be ſet in places that are ſomewhat ſhady, and muſt be watered after they are planted; they are alſo raiſed from ſeed.

Hellebores; the black flower at *Chriſtmas*, all others for the moſt part flower in *May* and *June*, they are raiſed from ſeed, and indure long in the ground without removing, and moſt of them are eaſily made to grow.

Hepatica or *Liver-worts* flower in *March*, they are increaſed by parting the Roots, or by ſowing the ſeed in Willow-earth,

and after planting them forth in good and rank ground.

Honey-ſuckles (the Herb ſo called) flowereth in *May* and *June*, and is raiſed from the ſeed, being ſowed in any indifferent ground in *February* or *March*, &c.

Jacinths flower from *April* until *Auguſt*, if we conſider all the kinds, and are increaſed by off-ſets, being taken up and replanted in *Auguſt*; they ought not to be kept long above ground.

Lady Smocks double, flower in *April* for the moſt part, and are increaſed by parting the Roots either early in the Spring or elſe in Autumn, and planting them in ground that is naturally not over dry.

Liver-wort, ſee *Hepatica*.

Lychnis Calcedonica; ſee flowers of *Briſtol*.

Meddow Saffron, flowereth in *September* and *October*; they are increaſed by the Root, being apt to grow, and muſt be taken up when the leaves are dry; and ſo kept forth of the ground dry until the latter end of *Auguſt* or *September*, and being then planted or ſet they quickly flower.

Meddow ſweet; one ſort thereof may very fitly be here mentioned for the pretty flower and Button it beareth: it is in its prime in *May*

May and *June*, it may be raiſed of ſeed ſown in Autumn, in good Earth not too full of Dung but pretty moiſt, and then the roots will indure ſome years.

Mizerions, ſome or other of them flower from *January* unto *April*; they are increaſed by ſeed, or ſowing the Berries in *July*, in good Earth, and the ſecond Spring they will come up, and in a year or two after they may be removed and placed elſewhere, as is found moſt convenient.

Mohys, the moſt part of them Flower in *May* and *June*, they are increaſed by the Roots, which may be taken up when the Stalks are dry; and the principal Roots only planted again, but they need not be removed often: it may alſo be raiſed of ſeed.

Narciſſes, ſee *Daffodils*.

Night-ſhade flowereth towards the latter end of *May* or in the beginning of *June*, and is increaſed by Layers, or elſe by ſowing the ſeeds in a Box of very good Earth in *March*, ſo that they muſt be houſed in Winter.

Oxlips, ſee *Cowſlips*.

Pæonies flower in *May*, they are increaſed by taking them up in *October* or *September*, and parting the Root and planting them again, they will grow in ordinary ground, and will endure ſeven years or more without removing: they may be raiſed from ſeed, but it is very long before they come to Flower.

Pinks flower in *June*, and are increaſed by parting the Roots and Branches, or by ſowing the ſeed; at the time, and after the ſame manner as other ſeeds are ſown.

Primroſes, both yellow and red, which are moſt of all eſteemed and planted in Gardens, do flower in or near the month of *April*, and ſome of them continue flowering all the year, they are increaſed by parting the Roots about *October* or *November*.

Roſemaries, the ſeveral ſorts flower in *May*, and are increaſed by ſlips, which may be ſet in *March* or *Auguſt*, and I ſuppoſe it may be raiſed from ſeed brought from beyond Sea, for I remember that *Roſemary*-ſeed brought from *Spain* into the *Weſt-Indies*, did proſper very well.

Saffron-flowers, ſee *Crocus*, but baſtard *Saffron* is yearly raiſed from ſeed, which may be had at the Flowriſts in *London*.

Sow-

Sow-bread ſee Cyclamen.

Spaniſh-broom flowereth in *May*, and is increaſed by Suckers or Layers, or elſe it may be raiſed by ſowing the ſeed aſſoon as it is ripe, and it will indure being ſet againſt a South-wall many years.

Star-flowers do moſt commonly flower in ſeveral months, according to their kinds: as in *April*, *May*, *June*, and ſome in *Auguſt*; and are increaſed by the Roots, and are taken up when the Roots are indifferently dry, and may be planted again in *September*.

Strawberry-Tree; the Flowers of this Tree are not ſo beautiful as the Berries, which are ripe about *October* or *November*, and therefore is then in its greateſt Splendor: it may be raiſed from ſeed, or elſe by Layers, which having once taken Root by a South-wall, will endure ſome years very well.

Sun-flowers grow very tall, and do for the moſt part flower in *September*, and are yearly raiſed from ſeed, ſown or ſet in *March* or *April* under a warm Wall.

Sweet-Johns flower moſt of them in or

near *June*, and are increaſed by planting the ſlips abroad, in ſome moiſt time in the Spring, and then they will take Root and abide the Winter: there may be variety raiſed from the ſeed.

Sweet-Williams and *London-pride* flower at the ſame time, and are ordered as *Sweet-Johns* are.

Tree-night-ſhade, ſee *Night-ſhade*.

Tulips, of which in general there is three ſorts, *viz. Præcoces*, *Medias*, *Serotinas*, early, middle and late flowering *Tulips*.

1. *Præcoces*, firſt of all flower in *March* and *April*, and are increaſed from the Roots by Off-ſets; they are to be taken up about the latter end of *June*, and ſo kept dry until *September* or *October*, and then ſet orderly again.

2. *Medias* do flower in *April* and *May*, and are increaſed by off-ſets, and may be taken up about the beginning of *July*, and kept dry until the middle or latter end of *September*, and then planted again.

Serotinas flower in *May*, and ſometimes in *June*, and are alſo increaſed by off-ſets, and they muſt be taken and kept dry until

September

September or *October*, and then ordered and planted in all reſpects as the former.

In taking them up, if the ground be ſo ſtiff as to uſe a Trowel, you muſt have a care of ſpoiling them, but if the mould be ſo light and hollow that you can take them up with only your fingers, there is no danger.

And as you take them up, lay them on papers whereon the name of each ſort is written; the Earth being taken clean off them, then lay them on a board floor to dry, and when they are dry take off the Off-ſets, which may be put into a Box or paper-Bag, with the name of each ſort written on them, and in *Auguſt* plant all theſe off-ſets.

All the other beſt Roots may be wrapped in dry papers, and put in a Box or Boxes, until you plant them in *September*, or rather, if the ground be hot, in *October*, but in the *interim* you muſt look to them that they corrupt not by moiſture, for if they do they will then become ſoft, as you may feel, and then they are little worth.

When you plant them again let them be ſet in ſifted Earth, in handſome Beds, every ſort by themſelves in rows, noting every row or Bed of every ſort, with figures on a

piece of Lead, referring to ſuch a place in your Book, or elſe note them by papers only, that thereby you may know every kind, and how to diſpoſe them when they are taken up again.

The moſt ordinary ſort of theſe Flowers, if the Earth be good, may remain two years in the ground if you pleaſe, before you take them up.

It is a good way for thoſe that have choice *Tulips* to arch the Beds over with ſticks or Coopers Hoops, when they are budded and almoſt ready to flower, that ſo they may be covered in the Night to defend them from Froſt, Hail, great Rains and high Winds, and alſo from extream heat, eſpecially when they are fully blown, for then a little Sun is enough for them; and ſo ordered they laſt in Splendour the longer.

When the leaves are faln, break off the Heads, unleſs it be of thoſe you intend to reſerve for ſeed.

Some increaſe *Tulips* by ſowing the ſeed, by the which there ſometimes happeneth many new varieties: but ſee that your ſeed be very good and full ripe; the ſeed may be gathered about the middle or latter end of *July*, and after they are gathered you

may

may let them remain hanged up in the Boles until the latter end of *September* or *October*, and then ſow it in very good Earth: the ordinary ſort in Beds not very thick or very deep; but the beſt way to ſow the choiceſt ſeed, is in Boxes, and in the beſt ſifted Earth you can get, the time is in *March* or *April* that they will begin to appear, and then about *June*, when they are two years old, you may take them up and ſet them again, preſently in rows, but it will be ſix or ſeven years before they come to be ſtrong and bear Flowers well.

Obſerve to plant your off-ſets firſt into the leaneſt of your ground, and then afterwards remove them into better, and ſo are they more apt to proſper well.

Winter Cherries may be raiſed from ſeed, being ſown in its moſt natural time, that is, when the ſeed is full ripe, which is obſerved the beſt time to ſow or ſet all ſuch ſeeds as will endure the winter, and indeed ſome ſeeds falling to the ground of their own accord grow again, whereas being kept until Spring with all the induſtry that can be uſed will not grow.

Now all theſe laſt mentioned Flowers or Plants may poſſibly be raiſed from ſeed, but we have particularly ſet down how each

of them are beſt increaſed, either by ſeeds off-ſets, ſlips, *&c.*

Many ſeeds muſt be gathered a little before they are full ripe, which may be kept in the Boles or Heads wherein they grew, and laid a little afterwards in the Sun, they will come to a ſufficient maturity, which ſhould they be let grow until they are full ripe in the open Air, you run a great danger of loſing all by wind and weather.

Of ſome Flowers, Flower-bearing-Trees and Shrubs, as are raiſed and increaſed from Layers, neceſſary for a Flower-Garden; as,

Carnations of all ſorts.	*Shrub-night-ſhade.*
Gilliflowers.	*Shrub mallows.*
Hipericum frutex.	*Shrub Spiræa.*
Jaſmines.	*Spiræa frutex.*
Pinks.	*Virginian bower.*
Roſes.	*Woody* St. *Johns wort.*
	Woodbines, &c.

Of ſuch which are not before treated of, I will mention as followeth in order.

Hypericum frutex, or *Woody* St. *Johns wort*, flowereth in *April*, and is increaſed by Layers.

Jaſmines flower in *July* and *Auguſt*, and are increaſed by Layers.

Roſes or *Roſe-Trees*, all the many ſorts of them flower in *June* and *July*, and are increaſed

creaſed by Layers; they ought to be cut with the Sheers after they have done bearing; theſe may alſo be increaſed by Suckers or Innoculation.

Shrub-night-ſhade, flowereth in *May* or *June*, and is increaſed by Layers.

Shrub-mallows flower for the moſt part in *Auguſt* or *September*, and are increaſed from Layers;

Shrub Spiræa flowereth in *Auguſt*, and is alſo increaſed by Layers; *Spiræa frutex* is the ſame.

Virgins-bower flowereth in *July* and *Auguſt*, and is increaſed by Layers; they are very fit to cover Harbours.

Woodbine, that which is double flowereth in *May*, and are eaſily increaſed by Layers, being very apt to take Root, theſe are fit to cover Harbours, and to be planted by Summer-houſes, or by Garden-houſes, *&c.*

Woodbine, which is of a more reddiſh colour, flowereth in *June* or *July*, and is eaſily increaſed by Layers, and is fit for ſuch uſes as other *Woodbines* are.

Of ſuch Flowers as are raiſed, and increaſed by off-ſets.

Aconitum.
Anemonies
Aſphodels.
Auriculas, or Bears-Ear
Bul-

Bulblous Violets.	*Martagons.*
Campanila.	*Medias.*
Corn-flag.	*Meddow-Saffron.*
Crocuſes.	*Moly.*
Crown Imperial.	*Oxlips.*
Daffodils.	*Pæonies.*
Flower-de-luces.	*Perſian-Lillies.*
Fritillaries.	*Primroſes.*
Gentian.	*Ranunculuſſes.*
Gentianella's.	*Star-flower.*
Iacinths.	*Spider-wort.*
Lillies.	*Tulips of all ſorts.*
Lilly-Aſphodils.	*Wolf-bane.*

So many of theſe Flowers as have not been ſpoken of before, are mentioned next following.

Aconitum or *Wolf-bane*, flower in *April*, and they are quickly afterwards under ground again; they are increaſed by Off-ſets, which are very apt to grow, and may be taken up and kept out of the ground until about *Auguſt* or *September*.

Corn-flags, they flower in *June* or *July*; they are increaſed by Off-ſets, and muſt be taken up as ſoon as the Stalks are withered and dry, and kept out of the Ground until *Auguſt* or *September*, and then you may plant

plant ſeveral of the Roots together, which are of the beſt of them, and the reſt rejected as little worth.

Lillies flower in *June*, and are eaſily increaſed by Off-ſets, being parted ſoon after the Stalks are dry; nor need theſe Roots be often removed, for they will indure in the ground many Years.

Mortagons, if we conſider all the kinds, they flower from *May* until *Auguſt*, and are increaſed by Off-ſets, being taken from the principal Root when the Stalks are withered; neither need they to be often removed.

Perſian Lillies flower in *April*, or in *May* at the furtheſt, and are increaſed by Off-ſets; being taken up and parted about *Mid-ſummer* when the Stalks are dry, and then planted again in *Auguſt*.

Ranunculuſes or *Crowsfoot*, do flower moſt commonly in *April* or *May*, and continue long in Flower; and are increaſed by parting the Roots about *Mid-ſummer*, when the Stalks are dry, that you may take them up; and afterwards dry the Roots, and keep them in Boxes until *December* or *January*, and then plant them again in good rank ſandy Earth, parting the Root for in-

increaſe, and ſetting them a finger length in depth in the ground; and when they are almoſt ready to flower, then water them often with Pond-water, or if Spring-water, then let it be ſuch as hath ſtood in the Sun or Air for two or three days, and the ſame may be obſerved for other Flowers: there are ſome *Ranunculuſes* that are hardy Flowers, and increaſe by the Roots very faſt, neither need they be taken up in ſeveral Years.

Wolfsbane, ſee *Aconitum*.

Of ſuch Flowers or Plants as are increaſed by Slips, Cuttings, and other ways, that have not been mentioned before, which may be put in the Flower Garden.

Arbor-vitæ,
Baſtard Sena,
Bladder-nut,
Campions,
Dogs-teeth,
Gilder-roſe,
Lavender,
Marjoram,
Maſtich,
Non-ſuch,
Pipe-tree,
Roſemary,
Pomgranate tree,
Sage,
Stone-crop,
Southern-wood,
Sumach,
Syring, ſee *Pipe tree*,
Time,
Trefoil,

Arbor

Arbor vitæ, or *Tree of Life*, ſo called, flowereth in *May*, and may be raiſed from Seed or Layers.

Baſtard Sena flowereth in *May*, and it may be raiſed from Cuttings, Seeds, Suckers, *&c.*

Bladder-nut, this Tree or Buſh beareth ſweet whitiſh Flowers, and may be increaſed from Suckers.

Campions flower in *June*, and more or leſs continue flowering until *September*; they are increaſed by Slips, which may be taken off in *Auguſt* or *September*, and planted ſo that they may receive ſome Root before the ſeverity of Winter come upon them.

Dogs Teeth, (the Flowers ſo called) do flower in *March* or *April*, they are raiſed from Seed which is brought over every Year from beyond Sea, which Seed may be had in *London*, of ſeveral that make a Trade thereof, they may be planted in only good Earth not too full of Dung, in or near *Auguſt*.

Gilder Roſe flowereth in *May*, and is moſt commonly increaſed by Suckers.

Lavender, the Tops of which is very ſweet, and for that reaſon is often planted

in

in Flower-Gardens, and is raiſed from Slips, which may be planted in the latter end of *March*, if the time be ſeaſonable and the Spring forwardly, or elſe in *April* is time enough.

Marjerom gentle, or Winter *Marjerom*, is of a ſweet and pleaſant Scent, and may be increaſed either from the Slips or Cuttings.

Maſtick, (the Herb I mean) is of a very pleaſant Scent, and may be increaſed by taking Slips or Branches.

Non-ſuch, moſt or all of them flower in *July*; they are increaſed by taking young Plants in *March* from the old Roots, ſee before.

Pipe tree flowereth from *May* until *September*, it is a nice Plant and not to be dealt with by any but the curious Artiſt.

Pomgranate tree flowereth in *Auguſt* or *September*; it is raiſed from Layers or Suckers; and being planted in good ground under a warm South-wall, and a little defended from Froſt in Winter till it become pretty hardy, it may then grow a tall Tree.

Roſemary, all the ſorts, flower in *May*, and it may be increaſed by ſetting the ſlips in the beginning of the Spring, or in the beginning of *Autumn*.

Sage,

Sage, thoſe ſorts which are ſweet, or ſtripped, are uſually planted in Flower Gardens; they are increaſed by ſetting the ſlips in *April*.

Stone-crop (the Tree ſo called) flowereth in *Auguſt*, and may be increaſed by Layers or Cuttings ſet in *March*.

Southernwood flowereth in *July*, and may be increaſed by ſetting the ſlips in a Pot, or Boxes, in *March*, ſo that they may be houſed in Winter.

Sumach is raiſed either from the Seed, being ripe and good, or elſe by parting the Root.

Syring, ſee *Pipe-tree*.

Time is raiſed and increaſed by ſetting the Slips or Branches in *April*, being then moſt apt to take Root.

Trefoil, that which is called *Bean Trefoil*, flowereth in *May*, and may be increaſed either by Layers or Cuttings.

Trefoil, the Tree *Trefoil* I mean, flowereth in *May*, and may beſt of all be raiſed by ſetting the Slips in Boxes or Pots, in *June*, whereby they may be kept from the violence of the Winter.

The

The Flowers which were before mentioned are here set down in every Month wherein they flower, and are usually in most splendour, according to the course of Nature in this our Climate; yet I deny not but the nature of the Ground, Season, time of Planting, Art used in shading, or more exposing them to the Sun &c. may cause some variation in their flowering sooner or later.

In so many Months as you here find any one Flower mentioned, in those Months are they for the most part in a flourishing state.

January.

Black Hellebores.
Mizerions.
Red Primroses.

February.

Bulbous violets,
Crocusses of the Spring.
Mizerions.
Primroses.

March.

Anemonies or Emanies.
Bulbous violets.
Cowslips.
Crocusses of the spring.
Crown Imperial.
Daffodils.
Dogs teeth.
Fritillaries.
Gilliflowers.
Hepatica or Liverworts.
Mizerions.
Oxlips.
Primroses.
Wall-flowers.

April

April.

Aconitum or Woolfsbane.
Anemonies or Emanies.
Auricula's or Bears-Ears.
Bulbous violets.
Cowslips.
Crown Imperial.
Cyclamen of the spring
Daffodils.
Dasies.
Dogs teeth.
Dwarf flower-de-luces.
Flower-de-luces.
Fritillaries.
Gilliflowers.
Hypericum frutex, or Wood St. Johns wort.
Jacinths or Hyacinth.
Lady Smocks.
Mizerions.
Oxlips.
Persian Lillies,
Primroses.
Ranunculuses, or Crowsfoot.
Star-flowers.
Stock Gilliflowers.
Tulips.
Wall-flowers.

May.

Anemonies or Emanies.
Arbor-vitæ.
Auricula's or Bears-Ears.
Bastard Sena.
Bell-flowers or Saterions.
Bulbous violets.
Colombines.
Cowslips.
Cyclamen, of the spring.
Daffodils that have several Flowers on a stalk.
Dwarf flower-de-luces.
Emanies.
Flag flower-de-luces.
Flower-de-luces.
Fritillaries.
Gilder-roses.
Gilliflowers.

Herb-

Herb-mullen.
Hellebore.
Honey-ſuckles.
Hyacinth.
Jacinths.
Lilly Aſpodils.
Molys.
Martagons.
Night-ſhade.
Oxlips.
Pæonies.
Perſian Lilies.
Pipe Tree.
Primroſes.
Queen Gilliflowers.
Ranunculuſes or Crows-foot.
Roſemaries.
Shrub Night-ſhade.
Snap-dragons.
Spaniſh-broom.
Spiders wort.
Star-flower.
Stock Gilliflowers.
Tree Trefoil.
Tulips.
Wall-flowers.
Woodbine.

June.

Aſpodils.
Campions.
Ciſtus.
Corn flag.
Corn-flower or Blew Bottles.
Cyclamen.
Dwarf-flower de luces.
Flower de luces.
Flowers of Briſtol, Campions, or Non-ſuch.
Fraxinella's.
Foxgloves.
Hellebore.
Herb-mullen.
Honey Suckles.
Hyacinths.
Jacinths.
Larks-heels or Larks-ſpurs.
Lillies Aſpodil.
London Pride.
Lillies.
Martagons.
Molys.
Nigella or Fennel flower.

Night-

Nightſhade.
Pinks.
Primroſes.
Queens Gilliflowers.
Red Satten Flowers, or French Honey-ſuckles.
Shrub Nightſhade.
Snap Dragons.
Spider-worts.
Star-flowers.
Sweet Johns.
Sweet Williams.
Tulips.
Woodbines.

July.

Carnations or Gilliflowers.
Candy tufts.
Champions or Nonſuch
Ciſtus.
Corn-flag.
Corn-flowers or Blew-Bottles.
Double Poppies.
Flower-de-luces.
Flowers of Briſtol, or Non-ſuch.
Fox-gloves.
Fraxinella's.
Hyacinths.
Jacinths,
Jaſmines.
Indian-creſſes, or yellow Larks-heels.
Marvile of Peru.
Martagons.
Non-ſuch.
Pipe-Tree.
Primroſes.
Queen Gilliflowers.
Red Satten-flower, or French Honey-ſuckles.
Roſes.
Snap dragons.
Virgins Bower.
Wild and Toad flax.
Wood-Bine.

Auguſt.

Africanes, or French Marigolds.
Amaranthus or Flower gentle.
Carnations or Gilliflowers.

Cham-

Champians,
Corn flower, or Blew-Bottles.
Double Holliocks, or Garden Mallows.
Flowers of Briſtol.
Flowers of the Sun,
Fox gloves,
Holliocks.
Jacinths or Hyacinths
Jaſmines,
Indian Creſſes, or yellow Larks-heel.
Martagons.
Marvile of Peru.
Non-ſuch,
Pipe Tree.
Primroſes.
Shrub mallows.
Shrub Spiræ or Spiræa frutex.
Virgins Bower.
Wild and toad Flax.

September.

Africanes or French Marigolds.
Amaranthus, or Flower-gentle.
Bind-weed.
Campions.
Crocuſſes Autumnal.
Double Hollihocks, or Garden-mallows.
Flowers of Briſtol, or Nonſuch.
Flowers of the Sun.
Indian Creſſes, or yellow Larks-heels.
Marvile of Peru.
Meddow Saffron.
Nerſtertians.
Pipe Tree,
Primroſes red.
Shrub mallows.
Sun flowers.

October.

Crocuſſes Autumnal.
Marvile of Peru.
Meddow Saffron.
Red Primroſes.

Novem-

November.	December.
Black Hellebore.	*Black Hellebore.*
Red Primroſes.	*Primroſes red.*

Many more rare and excellent Flowers might be added to the beautifying of this Garden; but the moſt part of them being more tender than theſe even now mentioned, and much Skill, Care, and Trouble muſt be uſed in ordering the ſame in this colder Climate, which cannot be expected from ordinary Country People (for whom this was chiefly intended) it would therefore be of ſmall moment to treat of them, as alſo of many other ever greens; but of theſe we may poſſibly have occaſion to ſpeak ſomething of hereafter, if opportunity permit.

FINIS.